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## THE MADISONIAN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1845.

The following article from the Boston Post speaks, if we are not mistaken, the views and purposes, in several material particulars, of the President; and our readers will, we think, fully concur in them:

## THE NEW PRESIDENT AND THE NEW CABINET.

The long expectation is over. The advisers with President Polk to carry out his views in the new administration, are announced to the country. The discretion with which the President reserved to himself the selection; the sagacity with which it has been made; and the high qualities of the distinguished men he has called around him, give assurance of the firmness and wisdom that will mark the conduct of the public concerns by the Executive, in all its departments. The democracy will be gratified, and the whole country satisfied with these appointments. Now that they are made, and so judiciously adjusted to the general interests and claims of the whole country, there will be but one sentiment with the friends of the administration, and that will be **POLK AND HIS CABINET!**

Those that may be disappointed in reference to their local views and personal preferences, will forget that they desired any other choice; for they will see, with cordial acquiescence, that the calm and elevated survey which the position and the judgment of the President enabled him to take of the entire country, has brought about a wiser adjustment of the whole than could have been effected by the prevalence of their individual wishes in the selection.

It is a good occasion for the beginning of the exercise of that magnanimity and generosity of spirit which is about to distinguish this administration, by the concentration of all the energies of the democracy in its support. Here were twenty-six States; the democracy in each have some citizen they would have delighted to see honored as one of Mr. Polk's political family. Twenty out of the twenty-six could not be gratified; but they will now view with the six in show, that they claim the selection as a whole—not as drawn from or belonging to any particular State, but the broad Union.

And here we may be permitted to say, with the frankness that becomes an organ of the people, that the success and harmony of this well-selected Cabinet, and its utility to the President and the country, will mainly depend upon their forgetting that they belong to any State, but to the Union. Each member of the Cabinet should regard himself not as representing to any one State but to the whole twenty-six States, and, in all his official relations, a citizen not of a State but of the United States. Here is the remedy for all local or sectional divisions, and the guaranty of unity in all official action. With these views, Mr. Polk has selected his Cabinet, and these views will carry out in it, or reform the deficiency with the promptness and manly energy of his character, if it shall be found that there is a man employed in the public service too narrow to take in the whole country.

That no such result is to be apprehended, the firmness of the President, and the homogeneous character of his official family, give the highest guaranty to the friends of the administration.

We start then at the outset, and will go on in the course of the co-operation of every democratic press in the Union, that no State is to be less regarded because it is not a Cabinet officer, or no State to be more so because it is. We state this, not dogmatically, but with distinct assurance from two unquestioned sources, viz: the character of the men who compose the Cabinet, but even more confidently, the character and purpose of the President. They will counsel, aid, advise, assist, co-operate, strengthen, support; but they will neither direct nor control. The democracy once more have placed at the helm a pilot who will weather the storm if it arises from any quarter, and who will steer the ship himself by the polar star of the Constitution and the Union; always ready to consult and advise in doubt and danger, but always himself the prompt and self-possessed commander.

We say this, not to disparage any of the President's official advisers, nor the people themselves, from whom in their private capacity we are confident Mr. Polk will be ready to derive aid and co-operation as from the highest in place around him; for he will be not the President of a Cabinet or a Congress, but of the PEOPLE—of the whole democratic family of the Union.

If it is necessary, however, to speak decidedly on this point, that an error may be corrected, out of which grew most of the unnecessary anxiety that existed before the selection of the Cabinet, and from which all the little disappointments that may exist, if indeed there can be any, will emanate. For our own part, we should have left the selection of his Cabinet to the President with as much confidence and quietness as the choice of his private secretary; and in the start of the administration, there would be as much propriety in complaining of one as the other exercise of official discretion. It will only justly arise, whenever there shall be any substantial cause of complaint in relation to either of the executive departments, as to the integrity and ability with which they are conducted, and the manner in which they fulfil the objects of their creation. In such case the public interests will not long remain in unskilful or perverse hands, and we doubt not the remedy will be applied with discretion and energy—two qualities that will, we apprehend, be found most happily combined in the new President.

Too much importance has been attached to the formation of the Cabinet, from the fact that the whigs under the administration of General Harrison, regarded it as the immediate executive power, among which the country was to be parcelled out in political provinces, for the dispensation of patronage at the will of each department. Such a dispensation need not now be apprehended. The President, while he will give to each department its just influence, will take care that justice is done to all, and the whole harmonized in general action. No man, therefore, has just cause to expect or apprehend that he or his section has gained or lost any thing by the selection of a member of the Cabinet whom he individually prefers to another, or to whom he would have preferred another. Reliance on the sound judgment of the President, and a generous confidence in advance in his faithful discharge of the high duties, neither sought nor shunned, which his country has devolved on him, will insure justice to all, and a

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[WHOLE NO. 2037.]

brilliant success to his administration. It will be the high purpose of the democratic people to prove their sincerity in the principles they have re-established by the election of a President emphatically taken from themselves for his own qualities; and while they hold that to carry out these principles and measures it is the part of wisdom and justice to select agents sincerely attached to their success, they will generously extend to the President and his Cabinet a liberal and enlarged discretion, which, happily for the country, is again placed in prudent, firm and pure hands.

And while on this subject, we venture to make one other suggestion. The President was taken up by the people, elected by the people, and will be sustained by the people. The relations between him and them will be cordial, sincere and manly, and the channels of a just and proper intercourse will not, we are confident, be obstructed. To keep this channel open, one of the highest social duties of the several departments and public agents will be a plain, frank and manly official courtesy, not interfering with a firm and faithful discharge of public duties, but republican in spirit and tendency.

Here, then, are the President of the people's free choice, and the Cabinet of his own independent selection; and the democratic press and people will rally with one voice to their support—forgetting that they ever differed on minor considerations, and pressing forward to the achievement of the great measures and the success of the wise administration, which are now assured to the whole country in the pure motives and high qualities of those intrusted with the public concerns. And in this connection we do not forget, nor will the people forget, that the Vice President of their choice brings to the discharge of his duties, as President of the Senate and an efficient adviser and co-operator of the Executive, pre-eminent qualities, which will always be found on the side of the people, energetic and effective in all the relations that high officer and pure republican holds to the country.

President Polk enters upon his duties with enlarged responsibilities, but under high and happy auspices. The grand design of the union of Texas, which the people had decreed by his election, is already settled, requiring only to be perfected by the wisdom and prudence he will bring to its consummation. Faction and even honest fears will soon give way to the force of public opinion, and this great national measure will cease to be a party question or a means of sectional division. Young Iowa and Florida will take their equal rank in the great family of States. Three new States, with an empire in territory and exhaustless resources for an extended population, are just entering the Union, to swell the power, enlarge the prosperity, and strengthen the bonds of this mighty republic. The government, in all its branches, will act in harmony and enlightened co-operation; and opposition, though it cannot be expected to cease, and while its rights as a minority will be preserved inviolate, will find no national standard to rally upon, and acquire no national ground on which to maintain a hopeful contest. In view, then, of this enlargement of the destinies of our beloved country, and its expanded means of prosperity and progress, we hail the inauguration of the People's President, and the gathering around him of his family counsellors, in the full belief of the fulfilment of all the rational expectations of the people who have entrusted their power to his hands, and with the calm conviction, strengthened by all the experience of the past, the performance of the present, and the promise of the future, that THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION WILL BE PERPETUAL.

## OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH VENEZUELA.

We have received the "El Liberal," published at Caracas, containing a communication from Mr. Ellis, our Chargé d'Affaires to that Government, on the subject of the exorbitant duties, charged on the products of the United States, in that country, and the comments of the editor thereon. We insert to day the letter of Mr. Ellis, and a portion of the editorial comments, showing that the grounds assumed by Mr. Ellis, are admitted to be correct. The "El Liberal" is the Government organ, at Caracas, and the opinions of its editor may be regarded as a good extent, the opinions of the Administration of Venezuela. Mr. Ellis presents two questions for the consideration of the Venezuela Government.

The first question has relation to the unjust and unequal duties exacted by Venezuela upon North American products, and which Mr. Ellis insists are not only unequal, but violate the spirit of the existing treaty, between this country and Venezuela; and the second question refers to the vexatious and harassing laws and regulations of the Custom House.

In regard to the first question presented, the editor of the "El Liberal" holds the following clear and explicit language, to wit:

"We insert, in continuation, the official note which the U. S. Chargé d'Affaires has addressed to our government, soliciting the fulfilment of the principles of reciprocity, established in the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, which exists between the two countries, and in contravention to which, the principal productions imported from that country, such as flour, soap, lard, candles, and other articles, are burdened with an exorbitant duty of not less than 60 per cent, or more, upon their first cost, whilst our principal article of exportation, coffee, is admitted free of duty in the United States, and the rest of our productions do not pay over 6 per cent. import duty there."

"The reasons given by the United States Chargé d'Affaires, are so just, and harmonize so much with the true principles of finance, commerce, and social harmony, that we do not doubt they will meet with the assent and support of the Executive, to recommend them seriously to Congress, in order that they may be kept in mind on the occasion of the amendment of the Tariff."

The editor of the "El Liberal," after making the above observations, proceeds at considerable length to argue this question, presented in Mr. Ellis's communication, and makes a strong appeal to the Venezuela Congress, to encourage the trade with the United States, by removing the obstacles referred to in Mr. Ellis's note.

In regard to the second question presented by Mr. Ellis, the editor uses the following unequivocal language. He says:

"The other request of the United States Chargé d'Affaires, relative to the amendment of the law, which refuses to captain of vessels the right to correct an error, or omission in their manifests or cargoes, within a specified time, is equally just, and founded in principles with which we have always been identified."

After adverting to the practice of other nations in this respect, the editor proceeds thus:

"The law of Venezuela relative to this subject, gives rise to vexatious acts of injustice, which are prejudicial to the character of the nation, while it does not augment, in any manner, whatsoever, the custom-house duties."

"And the imposing of fines upon Captains of vessels for petty and involuntary errors, for the emolument of the custom-house officers, constitutes those officers judges and parties in the proceeding, and at the same time converts them into enemies and opponents of commercial prosperity, under the guise of zeal, for the faithful observance of the law."

We have not space for the very extensive comments of the editor of the "El Liberal," on the questions presented by Mr. Ellis; but the foregoing show the spirit with which that paper advocates and

supports the views, which Mr. Ellis presents in his letter to Mr. Manrique, and we infer from this fact that Mr. Ellis will be successful in his efforts.

LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Caracas, Jan. 16, 1845.

To the Hon. J. M. Manrique,

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Sir.—The undersigned, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States near this Government, embraces the occasion of an approaching session of the National Congress of Venezuela, respectfully and briefly to present to this Government the views entertained by the Government of the United States in regard to the present tariff of duties charged upon the productions of the United States in the ports of Venezuela, with the earnest hope and confident belief that this subject will be considered and acted on by the proper authorities, and that such changes will be made therein as a sense of justice on the part of this Government may prompt, and as may correspond with the principles of reciprocity and liberality on which the existing treaty between Venezuela and the United States is professedly based.

The undersigned is far from intending or wishing to interfere with the national domestic policy of Venezuela, and so far as the policy of "home production" may be induced this Government in adjusting the existing Tariff, the undersigned has no complaint to prefer; holding it to be the unquestioned right of all nations to be governed by their own views of the propriety, (as well as of the mode,) of protecting their agriculture, manufactures, or commerce, in establishing a tariff of duties. Yet it is not to be supposed that this Government would be slow to perceive or to imitate the changes which mark the progress of gradual enlightenment in other nations in relation to the effects of the "restrictive system," upon the general prosperity of the inhabitants of those nations respectively.

Neither can it be believed for a moment that a nation whose soil and climate are adapted to all the important tropical productions, and which furnishes other nations with the valuable articles of coffee, indigo, cocoa, &c., &c., would to any extent abandon the culture of any of these articles in pursuit of the fanciful theory of an "entire independence" (in this respect) of all other countries. The undersigned may be indulged in the suggestion, that the people of Venezuela know too well the value of their present staple products, and how readily they can be substituted for the products of other climes, in exchange, to substitute for their culture the less profitable products of the North American States, to which the undersigned herein makes reference.

The undersigned may therefore safely assume the position, that those articles of North American production, which these articles of North American production, which are made to bear the heaviest burden of duty, by the tariff laws of Venezuela, and in relation to which, this communication is more especially made, are not such as would now, or hereafter, fall within the principle of "home protection," even were it avowed, that this government had assumed the principle, as their basis, in the adjustment of their general tariff of duties.

The articles of North American production, to which the undersigned particularly refers, are Flour, (of wheat) Lard, Coffee, Soap, Hams, Butter, Cheese and Candles. A few other articles might perhaps be added. The undersigned, however, confines his principal articles of North American production, imported into Venezuela, and upon which, in the opinion of the undersigned, onerous duties are imposed. The duty upon Flour amounts to more than eighty per cent. upon its cost, in any of the ports of the United States. The average price of flour, for the year ending 1st July, 1844, in the ports of the United States, may be estimated at \$5 50 cents, Venezuela currency, whilst the duties charged upon it, in the ports of this country, amount to \$4 57 cents per barrel! The average duties upon other articles above enumerated, amount to more than sixty per cent. upon their cost. It is respectfully submitted, that, as these articles do not come in competition with the productions of Venezuela, (nor are they articles of luxury, but rather of necessity, or of comfort,) there is no substantial reason to be given, for burdening them with the present unequal duties.

It is not necessary to present an argument, to show the advantages which would result to the people of this country generally, from an increase in the consumption of the North American products referred to, nor to prove that, with one-fourth the present rate of duties upon them, an equal amount of revenue might be derived. The reflections of every enlightened mind, will lead it to a proper conclusion on these points.

An ad-valorem (or a specific) duty averaging that charged upon the productions of other nations, would not be complained of by the Government of Venezuela, although there are strong, and indeed irresistible arguments, which might be urged in favor of a still greater reduction of duties, upon the productions of the United States.

That Nation (and that only) admits into its ports, free of duty, the staple products of Venezuela, and the undersigned, whilst upon India and Hides, the other principal exports from Venezuela, the duty charged by that government, is only equal to about six per cent. Venezuela currency! It is thus shown (strange though it may seem) that whilst the United States, admit, free of duty, the staple products of Venezuela, the United States, and impose upon her other exported productions, a duty not exceeding six per cent. Venezuela exacts duties averaging more than sixty per cent. upon the most valuable productions of the United States, and such as do not come into competition with those of this country. (By the way, the staple products of Venezuela, equal to 300 per cent. upon its cost, and the productions of Great Britain, are admitted into the ports of this country, at much lower rates of duty, than are the principal productions of the United States! An examination of the official Reports of this government, will lead to the same conclusion, for the year ending 1st July, 1844, Venezuela imported from Great Britain, goods to the value of \$2,217,000.

And only exported to Great Britain, of Venezuela productions, the value of 1,151,000. Leaving a balance against Venezuela, in favor of Great Britain of 1,066,000.

In the same year ending 1st July, 1844, Venezuela imported products of the United States to the value only of 1,120,000. And exported to the United States of Venezuela products to the value of 1,759,000. Leaving a balance in favor of this country, and against the United States of 639,000.

In the year ending 1st July, 1842, Venezuela imported from Great Britain, goods to the value of 1,521,000. And exported her products to Great Britain, the amount of 936,000. Leaving a balance against Venezuela and in favor of Great Britain of 585,000.

In the same year ending 1st July, 1842, Venezuela imported from the United States the value only of 1,053,000. And exported her products to the United States to the value of 1,961,000. Leaving a balance in favor of Venezuela against the United States of 908,000.

In the year ending 1st July, 1843, this country imported from Great Britain goods to the value of 1,357,000. And exported her productions to Great Britain goods to the value of 1,168,000. Leaving a balance in favor of Great Britain against Venezuela of 189,000.

In the same year ending 1st July, 1843, Venezuela imported from the United States, the value of 755,000. And exported her own products to the United States to the value of 1,558,000. Leaving a balance in favor of Venezuela, against the United States of 803,000.

In the year ending 1st July, 1844, Venezuela imported from Great Britain, goods to the value of 1,273,000. And exported her products to Great Britain, to the amount of 1,008,000. Leaving a balance in favor of Great Britain, against Venezuela, of 265,000.

In the same year ending 1st July, 1844, Venezuela imported from the United States, the value of 1,717,000. And exported her products to the United States, the value of 1,383,000. Leaving a balance in favor of Venezuela of 334,000.

It thus appears, that during the last four years, Venezuela has imported from Great Britain an excess over her exports to that nation, of \$2,135,000, whilst she has exported, of her own production, to the United States, an excess over her imports from them, of not less than \$3,218,000.

That this result should be procured, by the existing commercial regulations of these nations respectively, is by no means strange; and it may be regarded as an undeniable proof of friendship and forbearance, that the government and people of the United States, have not ever remonstrated, against the obvious want of reciprocity, in the tariff laws of this country, towards the United States, and more especially, as the existing treaty between the two nations, assumes as its basis, an entire reciprocity in trade and commerce.

A review of the fact, that the United States admit, free of duty, the most valuable staple product of Venezuela (coffee), and that they have imposed a duty, not exceeding six per cent. upon the other important productions of this country, the undersigned might, with much force and propriety, urge upon this government a corresponding rate of duties on North American productions; but, the government of the United States seeks only to have its citizens placed on a footing of equality with those of other nations, in respect to their trade with Venezuela, and will be content, if this government shall place them on this footing, by a reduction of the present duties upon their productions to a similar general ad valorem, or to a proportionate specific standard.

The undersigned assures Mr. Manrique that the government of the United States does not entertain the belief, that this government designed, in the adjustment of its tariff of duties, to discriminate, in favor of any particular nation, to the prejudice of the United States. It is inferred rather, that in fixing the specific duties, now charged upon the productions of the United States above named, (instead of general ad valorem duties) the value of those articles in the United States, was not correctly ascertained.

Connected with this subject, the undersigned takes the occasion to advert to another source of complaint to citizens of the United States, engaged in commercial transactions with this country.

With the professed purpose of punishing attempts to smuggle foreign goods into this Republic, the laws thereof require captains of vessels entering its ports, to furnish manifests of their cargoes, as soon as the vessels are boarded by the custom-house officers; and they are liable to heavy fines and costs for each and every error which may be discovered therein; nor is any opportunity afforded for the correction of errors, which may be unintentionally committed. If, for example, the manifest of the cargo furnished by the captain exhibits thereon 100 barrels of apples, (an article not dutiable,) and it turns out that only 99 barrels are sent to the custom-house, or if 101 barrels should be sent, the captain is liable \$50 and costs.

The reason for imposing such a penalty, for such an error, and more especially in relation to an article not dutiable, the undersigned has not been able to discover!

An instance has occurred, and which has been brought to the knowledge of the undersigned, where, the captain of a vessel (the *Providence*) having manifestly made use of a barrel of flour, which was part of his cargo, presented his manifest, containing the full number of barrels originally shipped. The manifest was delivered to the custom-house officer, and the flour (lost one barrel used) taken to the custom-house according to law.

Application was immediately made by the consignee of the flour, in behalf of the Captain, to explain and correct the error; but it was refused, and the fine and costs were exacted and paid! These examples of the operation of the law, serve to illustrate the causes or grounds of complaint, and to show that some amendment is proper. The undersigned may be pardoned the suggestion, that instances of the enforcement of these extraordinary penalties, in such and similar cases, would, perhaps, be more rare, if the mistakes of the unfortunate Captains, were not, for the most part, allowed to swell the emoluments of the Custom House officers!

The undersigned cannot suppose that the Government of this enlightened Republic intends to punish unintentional errors and harmless mistakes in like manner as crimes are properly punishable. Where a purpose to evade the revenue laws of the country is manifested, no exemption from the operation of those laws (however rigorous) would be asked by the undersigned in behalf of its countrymen; but the undersigned (most respectfully and cheerfully) submits to Mr. Manrique the question, whether an error or omission, in the manifest of a vessel, should be treated as a crime, and one which the most careful man is liable sometimes to commit—should, in this enlightened age, and under this liberal Government, be punished as a crime?

The undersigned desires to be distinctly understood as claiming the right to interfere with the Custom House laws and regulations of this country; nevertheless, he feels it to be his duty to present the complaints made by his countrymen on the subject, leaving it to the wisdom and justice of this Government to make such changes, if any, as their own sense of equity may prompt. The undersigned will add, that the Revenue Laws of the United States allow a reasonable time for the correction of errors in manifests of cargoes, and very properly (as the undersigned thinks) discriminate in the imposition of penalties between cases where an attempt is obviously made to evade the laws and cases where no such purpose is evidenced.

In view of the present and prospective importance of the trade, between the two Republics—of the interest both nations have, in preserving their present amicable relations—of the benefits and advantages, each may realize, from a more extensive commercial intercourse—and of the improbability, that they ever can be rivals, (except in the glory of advancing and perpetuating Republican principles,) the undersigned earnestly requests, in behalf of his government, that Mr. Manrique will cause the questions herein presented, to be carefully considered, by the government of Venezuela.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion, to renew to Mr. Manrique the assurances of his high regard and distinguished consideration.

VESPASIAN ELLIS.

SUPREME COURT UNITED STATES,

Wednesday, March 5, 1845.

On motion of Mr. Norvell, George E. Hand, Esq. of Ohio, was admitted an attorney and counselor of this court.

Charlemagne Tower, Esq. of New York, and Daniel F. Cooke, Esq. of Ohio, were also admitted attorneys and counselors of this court.

No. 47. Bernard Fernot vs. Municipality No. one of the city of New Orleans, in error to the city court of New Orleans.

Mr. Justice Catron delivered the opinion of this court, dismissing this writ of error for the want of jurisdiction.

No. 61. The United States vs. Richard King and Daniel W. Cox, in error to the Circuit Court U. S. for East Louisiana.

Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of this court, reversing the judgment of said Circuit Court, and remanding this cause for further proceedings to be had therein in conformity to the opinion of this court.

No. 62. The United States vs. Wm. Marvin, on appeal from the Superior Court of East Florida.

Mr. Justice Catron delivered the opinion of this court, reversing the decree of said Superior Court, and remanding this cause with directions to that court to dismiss the petition of the appellee.

No. 63. Wm. McFarland vs. Wm. M. Gwin, in error to the Circuit Court U. S. for Southern District of Mississippi.

Mr. Justice McKimley delivered the opinion of this court, reversing the judgment of said Circuit Court, and remanding this cause for further proceedings to be had therein in conformity to the opinion of this court.

No. 71. Robert Brockett et al. vs. Wm. Brockett et al. on appeal from Circuit Court for Alexandria, D. C.

Mr. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of this court, affirming the decree of said Circuit Court in this cause with costs.

No. 141. C. Carroll vs. Orrin Safford, Treasurer, &c., on a certificate of division from the Circuit Court U. S. for Michigan.

Mr. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of this

court, in this cause, and ordering it to be certified to the said Circuit Court.

1st. That the statutes of the State of Michigan did in fact authorize the assessment and sale of the lands in question, and that the said statutes were intended to direct the assessment of lands before the patents for them had been executed by the officers of the United States.

2d. That the lands in question were, before the date and execution of the patents for them, subject to taxation by the State of Michigan.

3d. That they were subject to taxation by the State before the execution of the patents for them, and it was competent for the State to assess, and tax, and sell them, as the absolute property of the complainant, and at their full value, as if he owned them in fact.

4thly and lastly. That the remedy by bill in equity and the relief sought thereby in this case are proper.

No. 173. John O. Page's administrator vs. Rufus K. Page, on appeal from the Circuit Court U. S. for Maine.

On the motion of Mr. Evans, this appeal was docketed and dismissed with costs.

The Court adjourned to the first and place appointed by law, having disposed of 64 cases during the session of 84 days, and leaving 109 cases on the calendar for next term.

N. B. All communications addressed to the Clerk of the Court should be post paid, otherwise they may remain in the post office.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1845.

## BAD POLICY.

The last number of the Democratic Review, in an article entitled "The Late Acting President," bestows upon Mr. Tyler and his friends unmeasured abuse and denunciation. And the Globe has been for several days past urging the President to remove the friends of Mr. Tyler from office.

This is bad policy, and we are sufficiently convinced that it will not have the countenance and approbation of the President. Mr. Tyler has retired from public life; and, in deprecating the unwise policy and action which the Review and the Globe would have the party and the President to adopt, we do no more than would be incumbent on us were any other distinguished Republican and his friends similarly assailed.

Whether it be true or not, that Mr. Tyler has but few devoted friends, it is certainly true that he has some, and that too in every section of the Union. It is also true that all, or nearly all, of Mr. Tyler's friends, supported the election of the present Chief Magistrate, with zeal, and with some effect. And we take it to be no less true that the Republican party cannot afford to decimate many of its numbers without incurring some danger of defeat in its future contests with the enemy. Therefore, we denounce such "dragging to the stake," and "running over roughshod," as bad policy, and in bad taste.

Even if it be true that the friends of the late Administration be comparatively few in number, yet if they should all be driven over to the enemy by the dictators of a certain clique, is it not obvious that they would, in such an event, count double? And is there not many a county, and Congressional district, in which a very few votes may turn the scale? Nay, have we not seen that a very few votes, in a single city, could turn the scale in a Presidential election?

It is a dangerous thing for a few partisan presses to have the power and the disposition to excommunicate any portion of their party, when there exists no difference in principle, and no purpose on the part of the latter to oppose the measures and men of the whole party. Aside from the numerical strength of the excommunicated party, such an expulsion is sure to add new zeal and energy to the opposition. They hail every symptom of defection and division as a harbinger of success, and hasten to contribute every thing in their power to widen the breach and scatter the seeds of discord.

The friends of the late Administration claim to be true Republicans in principle, and design to be so in practice. What right, then, has any press, or any two presses, to turn them out of the party, and slam the doors upon them? If they have the right, they cannot have the right, unless Republicanism has degenerated into despotism, and editors have become irresistible dictators. If this should be so, it then becomes all parties to band together for the demolition of such an evil; and if there still exists any of the old spirit of Republicanism in the breasts of the People, the excommunicated party would most assuredly succeed in putting an end to any such second edition of the "Reign of Terror."

In regard to the "TYS" which may be in office, we claim no further immunity for them than we do for the friends of any other individual. We only assert their rights as Democrats. If they are not capable, or honest, or orthodox, (should proscription be the word,) out with them. But in removing the Democrats appointed to office under the late Administration, we warn the Globe against hurting its own friends, and the friends of the man whom it is determined shall succeed Mr. Polk in 1849. In New York, and in the Northern States generally, where the greatest "rush" will always be, a large proportion "got in" under "false pretences;" and we presume there would not be many "Tylerian" tears shed, should a pretty extensive "sweep" take place.

But where will all the proscribed victims go? Where will they go, they and their immediate friends? Ask Mr. Webster! They cannot go into the Democratic party, for the doors are barred against them; and yet they must go somewhere, for they must "strike back after being stricken." Turn out the hypocrites; turn out the rabid, abusive Federalists; turn out the dishonest and incapable of both parties; but let alone the good and the true, for the sake of future success!

We understand that the Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Gen. ARMSTRONG, of Tennessee, as Consul of the United States at Liverpool, and also others of minor consequence; and that there were received from the President, and referred to committees, nominations mainly for the renewal of expiring commissions.

We learn from the Intelligencer that the Hon. Isaac Bates, one of the Senators from Massachusetts, lies dangerously ill at his lodgings in this city, to which he has been confined for more than a week past.

The trial of Henry McCurry, charged with the murder of Paul Rous, in Baltimore, was brought to a close in that city yesterday afternoon at about three o'clock, when the case was submitted to the jury, who after an absence of an hour and a half, returned with a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree."

The Hon. Aaron V. Brown has been nominated by the Democrats of Tennessee for the gubernatorial Chair of that State.

The wife of the Hon. James A. Pearce, of the United States Senate, died in Chestertown, Maryland, on the 8th instant.

NAVAL.—U. S. frigate Potomac, Com. Conner, was at Havana on the 26th ult., to sail with the first wind for Pensacola. U. S. steamer Pointe arrived at Pensacola, on the 1st inst., from Key West. U. S. ship of war St. Mary's, Com. Saunders, for the Mediterranean, dropped down to the Naval Hospital, at Norfolk, on Saturday, where she was visited by Com. Bolton.

## TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

GENTLEMEN: Upon you have fallen, through the free choice of the people, the most responsible duties that have ever been entrusted to any man in the history of our country. You have been given to you a manager which cannot fail to be most gratifying to your feelings.

The time and circumstances under which you succeed to these